supplements the efforts of the State/UT Governments/Administrations through various scheme/programmes relating to credit, infrastructural development, technology upgradation, marketing, entrepreneurial development, etc. These are implemented across the country, including the State of Tamil Nadu.

Survey of NSSO

4632. SHRI R.P. GOENKA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the recently released survey of the National Sample Survey Organisation on "Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment Unemployment Situation" highlighting *inter-alia* that three out of every 1000 rural households and one urban household per thousand do not get enough to eat in any month of the year; and

(b) if so, the details of major conclusions/observations contained in the survey and action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) As per the recently released reports of NSSO Survey on "Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment Unemployment" based on NSS 59th round conducted during January-December 2003; at the all-India level the proportion of chronically hungry households (not getting enough to eat even in any month of the year) was 3 per 1000 for rural areas and 1 per 1000 for urban areas.

The Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution is implementing two schemes *viz.* (i) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and (ii) Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) with a focus on the poor and Below Poverty Line (BPL) families:—

(i) Targeted Public Disttribution System (TPDS)

Department of Food and Public Distribution introduced the TPDS with effect from June 1997 with focus on the poor as a commitment of the Government to ensure food security for all, create a hunger free India and reform and improve the Public Distribution System (PDS) in order to serve the poorest of the poor in the country.

The scale of issue, which was 10 kg. per family per month for Below Poverty Line Families (BPL), was progressively increased to 20 kg. from April, 2000, then to 25 kg. per family per month from July, 2001 and has been further increased to 35 kg. per family per month w.e.f. 1st April, 2002. The PDS is supplemental in nature and does not envisage meeting the full requirements of foodgrains of particular individuals/families.

(ii) Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)

AAY was launched in December 2000. It contemplated identification of 1 crore families (out of BPL families) who would be provided foodgrains @25 kg. per family per month at a more subsidized price of Rs. 2.00 per kg. for wheat and Rs. 3.00 per kg. for rice. The scale of issue has since been increased from 25 kg per family per month to 35 kg. per family per month w.e.f. 1st April, 2002. The AAY Scheme is being successfully implemented in all the States and UTs. The Scheme has been expanded in the year 2003 by adding another 50 lakh BPL families. The Scheme has been further expanded w.e.f. 1st August, 2004 by another 50 lakh BPL families by including, *inter alia*, all households at the risk of hunger thus increasing its coverage to 2 crore BPL household. As announced in the Union Budget 2005-06 the AAY is to be expanded to cover another 50 lakh BPL families.

(b) The major conclusions/observations contained in the survey are as under:-

* During the survey period January-December 2003, the all-India average monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) was Rs. 554 for rural India and Rs. 1022 for urban India. Thus, average urban MPCE exceeded average rural MPCE by 84%.
* in 2003, one-half of the rural population of India had MPCE below Rs. 470. About 13% had MPCE below Rs. 300. Among the urban population, 80% had MPCE above Rs. 500. About 16% had MPCE above Rs. 1500.
* For rural India, average MPCE of Rs. 554 comprised Rs. 299 for food and Rs. 255 for non-food. Food expenditure included Rs. 99 for cereals and cereal substitutes and Rs. 105 for milk, milk products, vegetables and edible oil. Non-food expenditure included Rs. 51 for fuel and light, and Rs. 44 for clothing and footwear.

* For the urban population, average MPCE of Rs. 1022 comprised Rs. 429 for food and Rs. 593 for non-food. Of food expenditure, only Rs. 102 went towards cereals and cereal substitutes while Rs. 161 was spent on milk, milk products, vegetables and edible oil. Rs. 94 was spent per person per month on fuel and light, and Rs. 71 on clothing and footwear.

* The share of cereals in total consumption expenditure was 18% in rural India in 2003 compared to 26% in 1987-88. In urban India it was 10% in 2003 compared to 15% in 1987-88.

* The decline in the share of food in total expenditure seen over the past several rounds continued. The share of food was 54% in rural areas compared to 64% in 1987-88 and 42% in urban areas compared to 56% during 1987-88.

Assistance from other Countries for Commonwealth Games

†4633. SHRIMATI KUM KUM RAI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question No. 446 given in Rajya Sabha on 3rd March, 2005 and to state:

(a) whether the assistance of some other country is also likely to be taken for the Commonwealth Games; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government of India at present. However, in terms of the Host City Contract, Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) is expected to contribute, from its experience in relation to previous Commonwealth Games, to the transfer of knowledge relating to the organization of the Games. CGF's contribution to knowledge transfer include the provision of base line services. In addition, Delhi Development Authorities (DDA) has engaged M/s. Event Knowledge Service (EKS) for Venue-Reappraisal.

Funds for Training of Athletes

4634. SHRIMATI VANGA GEETHA:
SHRI RAMA MUNI REDDY SIRIGIREDDY:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.